BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

Calendar for 1864.

1864.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1864.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANY.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEBY.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPTR.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCTR.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

☞ We several times alluded to the monstrous proposition submitted in the Confederate Senate, by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, and now lay it before our readers. It is to be hoped that Congress will not seriously entertain so sweeping and destructive a proposition. Mr. Brown said:

"That in the present condition of the country, Congress ought with the least practicable delay, to enact the following laws:

"*First.*—To declare every white male person residing in the Confederate States, and capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service of the country.

"*Second.*—To repeal all laws authorizing substitutes or granting exemptions.

"*Third.*—To authorize the President to issue his proclamation requiring all male persons, claiming and receiving foreign protection, to make their election within sixty days to take up arms or quit the country.

"*Fourth.*—To detail from those in the military service such only as are absolutely needed in civil pursuits, having reference, in making such details, to competency alone.

"*Sixth*—To levy a direct tax of——per cent. on every kind of property, according to its value in Confederate notes, including notes.

"*Seventh.*—To make Confederate notes a legal tender in payment of debts after the expiration of six months.

"*Eighth.*—To prohibit the buying and selling of gold and silver coin, or notes of banks in the United States, or United States treasury notes, during the war, under heavy penalties; or in lieu thereof, to prohibit "running the blockade" by individuals, under pain of forfeiture of the goods brought in and imprisonment during the war.

"*Ninth.*—Declare these laws war measures, and make those who violate them amenable to military courts alone."

That Mr. Brown's plan would stop the war and ruin the country, in a very short time, there is not a doubt.—It would place the country under a military despotism, bring about starvation and general ruin.—If that is Mr. Brown's object, he could not have hit upon a better plan.

The New York *Times* of the 1st instant contains a long editorial on the speech of Mr. Brown, in advocacy of his destructive policy, in which it says:

"It is one of the most remarkable attempts on record to embody despair in legislation." Of the proposition to convert the Confederacy into one grand military camp, it remarks: "If this be the only way in which the Confederacy can be saved, then there is nothing more certain than that its doom is sealed and its destruction certain. There is no maxim of government better settled than that the force and capacity for endurance of a country in war depends not so much on the number of men it can put into the army, as on the extent to which it can leave civilians free and undisturbed in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations."

Other extreme measures are also before Congress, all with the view of strengthening the cause, but, should they become laws, we fear and tremble for the country, as they would only tend to hasten the ruin and subjugation of the whole South.

A drop too much will overflow the cup, and a straw may break the camel's back. And in view of these facts, let Congress pause and reflect, ere the act is consummated, to thrust a burthen upon a long suffering people, which they are unable and unwilling to bear.

In the language of the Salisbury Watchman, "we still hope that wisdom has not wholly departed from the councils of the Confederacy. Let Congress not forget that they are the servants or agents of the people, who are free born and jealous of their rights and liberties. Let them not forget that the Constitution of the Confederacy is the rule given to them by which all their legislative action is to be squared; and that to transcend or violate this rule is a grave trespass, and may weaken instead of sustain the cause of the Confederacy."

Distilling the Tithes.

While many of our people are without bread we learn that an order has been issued from Richmond to distill 30,000 bushels of the tithe grain in North Carolina into whiskey. The best white wheat for the officers' families and the best whiskey for the officers, we suppose, is to be the rule. If spirits be needed for the hospitals and for medicinal or other government purposes, let it be made in Florida or Southern Georgia, where there is an abundance of corn—not here, where starvation stares us in the face.

Our information comes from a high source, and we are glad to know that Gov. Vance, ever ready to protect and defend the rights of the people of the State, means to protest against this outrageous proceeding. We may be able to live without whiskey or alcohol, but we cannot live without bread, and if the present Congress really desires the independence of the Confederacy it cannot do a better thing than repeal the odious tithe law. Such a law was never necessary to induce the people to divide their last morsel with the army.—*Progress.*

The army can do without whiskey better than our women and children can do without bread.—Much of the whiskey consumed in the hospitals goes down the throats of the officers and attendants, and sick soldiers get but precious little of the article.—The idea of distilling grain into whiskey at a time like this, for any purpose, is not to be endured—We trust Gov. Vance will not only "protest" against this use of the precious grain, but that he will take steps to prevent it. Let him remember that he is the Governor of a sovereign State, and that the people look to *him* for protection against those government officers who are disposed to oppress them and eat out their substance.—*Standard.*

Judging from the opening of the year, 1864 will be the most eventful, if not the last year of the war. The proceedings of Congress are of an extraordinary, if not of an alarming character, and the government not content with taking all the men from the industrial pursuits of the country into the army, thereby ensuring almost a failure of the crops next summer, seems determined upon making sure work of starvation in North Carolina, by distilling enormous quantities of the tithe grain. We will see what Gov. Vance will do to arrest the distillation of 30,000 bushels of the tithe grain, collected in this State.

Congress passed the tithe law for the support of the soldiers, and to enable the government to feed them more economically, as we understand it. The course now pursued in distilling large quantities of this grain in Virginia and North Carolina, is calculated to discourage the people at home and in the army, as it is well known that so much whiskey is not intended altogether for hospital purposes, and the private soldier gets but little of it. The conclusion then forces itself upon us that the greater portion of the liquor is consumed by the government officials, or speculation is at the bottom of it.

Many of our people very reluctantly pay their tithes, simply because they have nothing to spare, and frequently buy grain, if it can be had, to replace that which the law compelled them to give to the government; and the manufacture of that grain, which the farmers in Western North Carolina could so illy spare, into whiskey, will have a tendency to render the tithing law still more odious in their sight.

It is said that the government distilleries turn out, for the use of the army, not less than two millions gallons whiskey a year.

TOWN ELECTION.—The election for Mayor and Board of Commissioners, on Monday of last week resulted in the re-election of the old incumbents. The vote was a very small one, but few persons apparently taking any interest in the election.

COLD WEATHER.—January has so far been very cold, and the ice on the mill ponds is from three to four inches thick.—Ice houses are being filled.

☞ We learn that a Johnston County meeting, to take into consideration the state of the country, was held at Smithfield, on the 7th inst. Proceedings have not yet been received.

☞ There are three or four cases of small pox in Raleigh.

☞ No important *War News* this week.

☞ We are again indebted to C. T. Bruen, Esq., for interesting public documents.

Expensive Job.—The New York Daily News in an editorial, says that the powder, ball and shell alone which have been used in the attempt to take Charleston cost the United States Government seven millions of dollars, and the whole cost of the various expeditions fitted out against the city has amounted to upwards of thirty millions of dollars.

☞ Every day convinces us more and more that we are upon the eve of events, which are pregnant with the fate of the Confederacy. True, all seems quiet, but it is but the lull that precedes a storm.—Every paper we open contains remarks upon the exodus of our citizens from their homes to avoid the recent law placing the principals of substitutes into the army.

Even men who were devoted to the cause of *Southern independence*, feel their courage grow less and less as the prospect for placing them into the army becomes more and more certain.

Men now cry peace! peace! who formerly cried as lustily for war to the bitter end, and who seemed ready to take their lives in their hands and shed the last drop of blood in the cause of their beloved South. Is this calculated to strengthen or encourage the lukewarm,—those who honestly doubted the ability of the South to *conquer* her independence? Is this calculated to cause the enemy to fear and tremble, or to encourage our soldiers in the field?

Last Summer, when the people held meetings in many counties in this State, with a view to inaugurate negotiations for an honorable peace, they were denounced as a band of traitors who were stirring up strife, and giving aid and comfort to the enemy! A change now seems to have come over the spirit of their dream, and the time is not far distant when all will agree that this war must be brought to a close by other means than by the sword.

WAR NEWS.

The late expedition of Gen. Early into the valley of Virginia seems to have accomplished nothing but a seizure of some meat supplies in Hardy County, consisting of about 125 head of cattle, which seems to have been the object. The enemy having got wind of the movement, drove most of their cattle into the mountains, and thus escaped capture.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.—The Adjutant General has issued orders for the speedy enrolment of the principals of substitutes; they are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, and all who delay beyond the 1st of February, will be debarred the privilege of volunteering and be assigned according to law. All who report promptly will be permitted to choose their company, and have a ten days' furlough before being sent to the camp of instruction.

☞ It is said that the three years' men in the Yankee army who re-enlist, are getting a bounty ranging from $800 to $1000 each.

☞ The Standard says that about half the army of Virginia is absent; and it was stated not long since by Mr. Hill, member of Congress from Georgia, that one half of Gen. Bragg's army was absent at the battle of Missionary Ridge. It would be much better, if the army must be increased, to return these veterans to their regiments than to supply their places with new and raw men.

FROM LONGSTREET'S ARMY.—Longstreet's headquarters are at Russelville, and the army have received orders to make themselves as comfortable as possible for the winter. Nearly one-half the men were much in need of shoes and blankets, but it is said that a large supply has recently been forwarded.

GEN. JONES.—The Abingdon Virginian, learns from a gentleman just from Bristol, that Gen. Jones, assisted by a portion of Col. Slemp's command, succeeded in capturing 450 Yankees out of about 600, one mile below Jonesville, Lee county, Va., together with three pieces of artillery, and all their horses, mules and wagons, on Sunday, the 3rd inst.

Mosby is represented as having captured near Warrenton, Va., on the night of the 5th inst., 18 Yankees, killed and wounded as many more, and brought off 40 horses, and a considerable number of arms and equipments.

A heavy snow storm raged all day at Orange Court House, Va., on the 4th inst.

Gen. Morgan arrived in Richmond a few days since, and met with a public reception due his rank.

Yesterday there were repetitions of the rumor that Butler was concentrating some twenty or thirty thousand men at Washington, N. C., or in that vicinity, for a land attack upon Wilmington, in conjunction with a demonstration from the sea. It was said that raiders had approached within twenty miles of Wilmington.

It is thought probable that the naval force now in the vicinity of Wilmington numbers some twenty-five or thirty sail; and it is conjectured that he is awaiting the arrival of his iron clads to commence operations.

FIGHT ON COSBY.

Last Thursday, the 24th, Gen. Vance had a brush with some three hundred tories, on the head of Cosby Creek, Cocke county, Tenn., some forty five or fifty miles from this place. The enemy were strongly posted, but after a few rounds our men charged them and they fled, leaving three dead, three wounded, all their camp equipage, a number of horses, and a few guns behind. Gen. Vance captured six or eight of the gang.

Gen. Vance's force consisted of a few regulars, and the Henderson Home Guards under Captain Banning, and the Haywood Home Guards under Maj. Ray. All acted nobly, and when the order to charge was given, the Home Guards dashed off with a yell that made the mountains ring.—Gen. Vance says veteran troops never acted more gallantly.—*Asheville News Dec. 31.*

Confederate Congress.

On Tuesday, the Senate passed a bill declaring the intent and meaning of the 11th section of the tithing act to be that farmers shall not be required to pay a tenth of their straw of wheat, rye, oats, barley, shucks, or cornstalks.

A bill was reported to the House authorizing the impressment of slaves and free negroes as laborers in the military service.

A most important measure was presented in the Senate on the 6th, by Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, it being a bill to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in all cases involving the execution of the law passed recently to put men into the service who have furnished substitutes. The bill was not read, but immediately transferred to the secret calendar, so its provisions are not known.

[The import of the bill is, that all persons liable to military service who shall voluntarily depart the country without a written permission of the President, shall be held liable in person and property to laws in relation to alien enemies, that is, have their property confiscated.]

House bill to repeal existing and regulate future exemptions, which the military committee reported on Monday, was considerably discussed till the House went into secret session on the tax and currency bills.

Important addresses from the Presidents of two railroads was laid on the desks of members, relative to the bill to repeal exemptions.

The President has vetoed the bill appropriating two million dollars to clothe Kentucky troops.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, has reported a bill to suspend the *habeas corpus* in relation to the principals of substitutes, and the bill is being discussed in *secret session*.

The question of taxation and the currency is being discussed in secret session.

A law has passed Congress allowing farmers, in settling their tax in kind, to pay money instead of sweet potatoes—the amount per bushel to be fixed by the impressment commissioners. This is done in consequence of the difficulty of saving potatoes.

Farmers are also allowed, by special act just passed, to pay tithes in salt pork instead of bacon.

Mr. Gaither, of N. C., offered some *destructive* resolutions, which will be found elsewhere, with comments of the Examiner.

MR. GAITHER ON EXEMPTIONS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 30th December, Mr. Gaither offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law that all persons connected with the railroads and express companies, assistant quartermasters and commissaries, agents and employees of every description justices of the peace, and militia officers within the ages of conscription, be immediately enrolled in the army, and that said Committee enquire into the propriety of declaring that it shall not be lawful to detail from the military service any person to work in any woolen or cotton factory, forge, furnace foundry, or for any other company or individual enterprise whatever, except the army in the field.

Mr. Gaither addressed the House warmly on the subject, saying that the number of exemptions and details was a disgrace to the various States. In his own State there were nineteen hundred details for which slave labor might be as well employed. The resolution was passed.

The Richmond Examiner makes the following remarks in relation to Mr. Gaither's proposition:

HOW TO END THE WAR IN THIRTY DAYS. From the character of some of the propositions now made in Congress, one is at a loss to decide whether madness has, indeed, seized upon their proposers, or whether, desparing of the success of our cause, they are seeking the speedy termination of the war by the introduction of measures which will ensure the triumph of the enemy by rendering us incapable of further defence. One of these resolutions, if caried out, would answer the end of bringing the war to a close in thirty days, by ensuring the disbandment or starvation of our armies; a consummation, we presume, not aimed at by its projector.—We allude to the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Gaither, of North Carolina, which we copy from the report of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

The immediate effect of the passage of a law with these provisions would be to stop every railroad in the Confederate States; and our armies would not only be obliged to fall back from their present positions, but, in fact to disband. Nothing but dispersion over the country would save them from starvation. Without the railroads, worked to their utmost capacity, there are no points at which the army could be fed. It were useless for them to fall back upon the cities, the people of which would be obliged to scatter over the country to obtain the necessaries of life. Stop the railroads for ten days and the war is over; General Lee abandons the Rapid Ann; General Johnston flies from Ringgold, and Charleston is deserted.

That conscribing the employees will immediately stop the railroads is a dead certainty. The railroad companies are now working their roads under great disadvantages, arising from a want of skilled labor; and if government still further reduces that labor, it must take possession of the roads. This change of hands would operate an instant stoppage; and a length of time, sufficient to be fatal to our cause, in the manner we have indicated, must elapse before they could be got into running order again.—It is astonishing that members of Congress cannot realize, as everybody else of common sense does, that railroads are as essential to our successful prosecution of the war as cannon, or gunpowder itself."

Strong and Patriotic Views.

The Richmond Examiner of Saturday last, contains an article on the subject of Constitutional liberty, from which we make the following extracts. These views of the Examiner meet our hearty approval. They are based on the bill introduced by Mr. Miles to put every able-bodied man in the army, except such as the Secretary of War may think proper to detail for the ordinary pursuits of life.—The Examiner says, "whether the propounder of this bill really understood its signification may be doubted. His remarks in support of it betrayed an incapacity for the business of legislation really pitiable. *It is more than probable that he is the witless instrument of more artful and worse intentioned men.*" Mr. Miles admitted in the debate which followed the introduction of the bill, that the President "*is too fond of power.*" This would indicate that he has some faint glimmerings of the purposes of those who are using him as an instrument to strangle liberty and enslave and ruin the country. [*Standard.*

The Examiner says:

"Now, the liberty of a free State has three bulwarks:

1st. A Legislative department of government, responsible to the people, created by their free choice.

2d An independent judiciary.

3d. A free press.

So long as these three things exist in any country, its inhabitants are freemen. Wherever they do not exist, the inhabitants are really slaves; and each may become the victim of arbitrary, irresponsible power, at any moment when the occupants of certain places—whatever the titles—may find a motive to exercise it. Neither one of the three has existed, does exist, or can long exist, where the destruction of the other two has been accomplished. Each lives with the life of the other, as we might easily demonstrate beyond the possibility of cavil, if we supposed such an absence of reflection in the reader that might render such demonstration any thing better than waste of words and time. We have preserved perfect all these defences of lawful liberty so far. But two of them, at least, are obliterated, if the propositions of Phelan to the Senate, and Miles to the House, are framed into the form of laws.

One of these men proposes the suspension of the legal process called "*habeas corpus*" What is "*habeas corpus?*" When a man has been thrown into prison without process of law, a judge may order that he shall be brought before him, and may examine the pretense on which he has been imprisoned. If there is neither charge or evidence of an offence against the law, the judge may restore the man to his liberty; if there is such ground for his arrest, he shall order his trial. It is a process to prevent those who have the brute force from seizing and shutting up their fellow-citizens on their lawless caprices, or to attain their private ends. If Congress suspends the writ of *habeas corpus*, the agents of the Executive have the power to seize and imprison, indefinitely, whomsoever it directs, and no power in this country can either deliver them or ascertain the cause of their bondage. The judiciary then become a nullity, so far as the public liberty is concerned.

Mr. Miles' bill is not a bill to diminish the number of exempts from military service—it is a bill to increase their number indefinitely, and to change the principle of exemption from benefit of the nation, into the interest of the place holders. Instead of a limited exemption, for a definite cause, under a law framed by legislators responsible to the country, here is an unlimited exemption, by favor, dependent on the irresponsible will of Mr. Davis, of the most subservient of all his servants, and of such other office-holders as those two may choose to delegate this most enormous, searching, and far reaching of all means, ever invented, for altering a constitutional government into a despotism. The amount of bribery, fraud, slavishness and malicious oppression which such a law would introduce into this land; the confusion in the social system; the subversion of all ideas of duty and right, which it would immediately occasion, must be evident to persons less innocent than Mr. Miles. It would be difficult to state all its consequences in a paragraph. Happily, it is not necessary now to do more than allude to them. Happily, yonder man from Wheeling is not the only Representative from Virginia; and one of her legitimate sons developed yesterday, in the House, the purport and effect of this proposition with fearless reason and a comprehensive view. One purpose in alluding to it here, is to point out one direct, particular effect which this bill must have when passed—the extinction of a free press. An independent or free newspaper cannot exist one day after that bill becomes a law. Publishers of such must then go to Seddon or some local understrapper for the exemption of their hands.

Some publishers will doubtless be received with many smiles and a prompt acquiescence in their demands; but others with a gloomy frown—and all with an intimation, more or less blunt, that they must refrain from criticism on any person or persons holding office; that, on the contrary, they must exalt the individual who permits them to live; that they must advocate every measure the government favours, and denounce, defame and revile every public man who dares to doubt its expediency; that they must represent public events according to order, and not as they are; in short, that they must cease to be sources of information to the country, and become instruments for deceiving the country; that they must lie, flatter, fawn, cover up corruption and help usurpation to its goal. If they are willing to do these things, then their workmen are exempt; if they are not willing, their workmen shall not be exempted. If they depart from their compact an enrolling officer will notify them of their journal's death. Here is one plain, straight effect of this bill. It abrogates the freedom of the public press. It reduces the press of the Southern States to a condition lower than that of France, to the level of Russia and Austria. This is but one among many similar effects which such a law will have—the ignorant and the dull may think, the least consequence—but it will be found one of the most important steps in the establishment of a rule, which the Southern people will hate and overthrow, even if they bury themselves in the ruins. Despotic government is strong for the public defence only among nations to whom it is natural. It answers that purpose in Russia, in Austria, in France; but we are not Russians, nor Austrians, nor French. We belong to a race which will not put forth their strength under such a system, but always against it, because abhorrent and odious to their nature.

HABEAS CORPUS.

IN THE MATTER OF HUNTER.

The petitioner is 37 years of age. In 1856 he graduated at "Philadelphia College" as a surgeon dentist, and has ever since devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which he is skillful, and in fact eminent.

The act of Congress exempts "all physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in the actual practice of their profession."

The question is, does the word "physician" embrace a surgeon dentist?

In a restricted sense, "physician" means one who administers medicine to cure diseases, but in its proper sense, it has a broader signification, and means one who by a knowledge of the nature and structure of the human system and of nature and properties of substances, cures the injuries and diseases to which it is subject.

It is derived from a Greek word "phusis," nature—which is the root of many other words; "physic," medicine; "physic," to treat with medicine, to evacuate the bowels, to purge; "physic" the science of nature and of natural objects; "physical," pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as "physical strength," "physical force" as distinguished from moral force; "physiology" the science of the functions of all the different parts and organs of animals and plants, the offices they perform in the economy of the individual, their properties, &c.

To say of a substance having the property to evacuate the bowels, it is a "physical herb," it is not as appropriate as a "medical herb," because, it uses the word "physical," in its narrowed sense.

From its derivation, I am satisfied I have given the word physician its proper definition, and it includes not only "doctors," who administer medicine and physic, but "surgeons" who, by a knowledge of the nature and structure of the human system, are able to amputate an injured and diseased limb or to extract a ball with skill and as much safety to life and as little pain as the case admits of. So the question is narrowed to this: Does a surgeon dentist come under this definition of the word "physician," or is he a mere mechanic, who cleans, plugs and extracts teeth without the aid of science?

As the question was new and had not, so far as I could learn, been decided, I adjourned the case and required evidence to be taken as to the course of instruction at Dental Colleges, the knowledge it was necessary to acquire in order to obtain a diploma, and to practice with skill, and any other facts calculated to aid in the solution of the question: Is a Dentist a mechanic merely, or a *surgeon*, devoting himself exclusively to one branch of the profession?

The depositions of many eminent gentlemen of the profession are filed; they all state that the course of instruction at the College includes anatomy, physiology and materia medica, and a knowledge of all of these sciences is necessary to obtain a diploma and enable the party to practice with skill; and I concur in the opinion that a dentist is a "surgeon," devoting his practice to a "specialty." With the aid of these depositions and the argument filed by Mr. Fowle for the petitioner, I am satisfied that a regularly graduated dentist is a "physician." I will add, that all who remember the time when "the doctor" carried in his saddlebags that horrid instrument, a "pullican," and extracted teeth by main force, frequently bringing with it a part of the jaw bone, will readily admit that the division of labor has contributed greatly to the improvement of this branch of the science, and the safety and ease to the patient; for now, instead of the "pullican" and brute force, there are various instruments fitted for each particular case. Teeth are often saved by removing the decayed part and filing and pluging; and new teeth are inserted, adding as well to the comfort as to the looks of the individual; and if a tooth has to be extracted, the "surgeon dentist" by his knowledge of "physiology," ascertains the condition of the system, and by his knowledge of "materia medica" administers the necessary alteratives to put it in proper condition; and by his knowledge of anatomy, finds how the tooth is inserted in the jaw bone, and knows what instrument will extract it with as little pain as possible, and without injury to the bone; and the depositions state, that frequently surgeon dentists are called in to perform delicate operations on the "facial parts," (the upper and lower jaw bone,) which requires an intimate knowledge of the structure of the bones and the location of the arteries, veins and nerves. In short, the teeth being more subject to decay and disease than any other part of the human body, I am satisfied, not only that regular educated surgeon dentists are physicians, but that the human family are much indebted to them, for confining themselves to a "specialty," that is one branch of the profession, whereby that, which was some years ago, a mere mechanical art, has become a useful and important science.

It is therefore considered by me, that John W. Hunter be forthwith discharged with leave to go wheresoever he will.

The cost to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, will be paid by J. H. Anderson. The Clerk will file the papers in his office and give copies.

R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.
At Richmond Hill, Dec. 4, 1863.

Wm. H. Graham, well known in literary circles as the original proprietor and publisher of Graham's Magazine, died in New York city on the 23d inst., at a liquor store from the effects of intemperance, want and exposure.—Having been unfortunate in business he sought refuge in intoxicating drinks, and became an habitue of low groggeries and slept in the vilest houses. He sank rapidly in the social scale and soon became a confirmed sot. He was taken suddenly ill on the day of his death and at his own request, was taken to one of his regular haunts where he died.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between a force of the enemy and a Confederate force near Greenville, North Carolina. The enemy was driven back. We lost some ten to fifteen men killed, wounded &c. A company of infantry of ours reported to have been taken prisoners, were surrounded, but cut their way out with the loss of only one man.

Wil. Journal, Jan. 1.

The People's Press.

For the Press.

THE GARDEN OF DREAMLAND.

BY JOHN H. BONER.

Last night I dreamed a dream
So full of poetry and beauty that
In waking visions I still dream it o'er;
It haunts me like my first sweet dream of love:

* * * * * *

Lost in a wilderness of strange, rare beauty,
I pensive strolled beside a moonlit stream
Till suddenly I stood, 'mid thousand flowers,
Between two pearly pillars; lavish folds
Of sunset purple, garlanded with roses,
Hung lightly pendant from a beauteous arch
Of melted rainbow hues; and high above,
Where the mist-arch dissolved into the stars,
In rosy letters of enameled gold,
These words, just faintly visible, I traced:
This is Beulah,—The Fair Land of Dreams!

"O, for a magic wand!" I spoke aloud,
"That I might enter this delightful land!"

Scarce had the words died on my panting lips,
When gently the soft purple folds were parted
By two young seraphs robed in glittering gems,
And I, enchanted with one little glimpse,
Entered the Fairy World.
A score of moons
Rolled silvery billows from a summer sky,
The Bird of Paradise, with colored plumes,
Flew like a sailing cloud from flower to flower,
Drinking the honey of the almond buds,
And then in globules of sweet, melting music
Pouring it out again. The very leaves
Of all the million blooms that dangled there
Gave tiny silver notes to the soft breeze
Which swung itself to sleep in their perfume.
There were no little bees
To rob the blossoms of their honey-dew,
And every petal glistened with its sweetness,
E'en some dropped honey on the waving grass,
But none was lost, for little fairies came
With tiny cups of golden tulip buds
And caught the sweet-drops as they glided off.

All suddenly there burst upon my ear
The sound of many voices, small but sweet—
Most ravishingly, exquisitely sweet.
"Surely," I thought, "this is no common day
Among the fairy spirits of Dreamland!"
And pressing onward thro' the tangled blooms,
I came to where a silver fountain played
Beneath a mossy knoll; and all around,
In flowers of every hue, light nymphs reclined
And touched with dainty hands their golden harps,
While two sweet fays upon the moss-knoll danced,
And tiny bluebells round the fountain's rim
Chimed in wee tones the most exquisite notes.
This was a wedding day
Among the little fairies of Dreamland!

I wandered on for hours, and thought if heaven
Were half so sweet as Dreamland 'twere enough
To spend eternity in prayer to gain.

I spied a vale beyond a billowy slope
Thick with the snow of fragrant orange buds,
Wherein a bower of most bewitching beauty
Wooed the soft moonlight to more calm repose.
"Thither," I thought, "the beauties all retreat
When weary with their playful wanderings."
A moment more, and in the magic bower
I laid me down upon the green, soft grass,
And list'ning to the songs of strange, bright birds,
I closed my eyes and sighed a dreamy wish
That I might die. Just then a voice
Among the leaves above called me by name!
I oped my eyes, and these strange, tender words
Came floating down in flute-like melody:

Weary, weary, weary mortal,
I have heard your sigh!
Do you wish to pass the portal
Of Eternity—to die?
Weary, weary, weary mortal,
Do you wish to go
To the spirit of your Agnes,
To the Agnes that you loved
Long ago?
Still she loves you!
Will you be
Her lover still,
In purity?
Weary, weary, weary mortal,
See, behold! you pass the portal
Of Eternity!
You are with your loving Agnes,
With the Agnes that you loved
Long ago!

The green leaves parted and an angel face
Smiled sweetly on me!—It was my lost love!
And in a moment more her starry wings
Were folded by my side, and bending down
She pressed a kiss upon my lips. I cried:
"Oh! Agnes, Agnes! darling, angel Agnes!"

* * * * * *

Alas! alas! all this was but a dream!
I woke to find that but one moon was shining,
And that half hidden by a murky cloud!
O, earth! earth! earth!

Narrative of Gen. Morgan's Escape.

The following highly interesting account of General John H. Morgan's escape from the Ohio Penitentiary, and subsequent adventures, is published in the Enquirer. It will repay perusal:

Their bedsteads were small iron stools, fastened to the wall with hinges. They could be hooked up or allowed to stand on the floor, and to prevent any suspicion, for several days before any work was attempted they made it a habit to let them down and sit at their doors and read. Capt. Hines superintended the work, while Gen. Morgan kept watch to divert the attention of the sentinel, whose duty it was to come around during the day and observe if anything was going on. One day this fellow came in while Hokersmith was down under the floor boring away, and, missing him, said, "Where is Hokersmith?" The General replied, "He is in my room, sick," and immediately pulled a document out of his pocket and said to him: "Here is a memorial I have drawn up to forward to the Government at Washington—what do you think of it?" The fellow, who, perhaps, could not read, being highly flattered at the General's condescension, took it and very gravely looked at it for several moments before he vouchsafed any reply. Then, handing it back, he expressed himself highly pleased with it. In the meantime Hokersmith had been signaled and came up, professing to feel "very unwell." This sentinel was the most difficult and dangerous obstacle in their progress, because there was no telling at what time he would enter during the day, and at night he came regularly every two hours to each cell and inserted a light through the bars of their door to see that they were quietly sleeping, and frequently after he had completed his rounds he would slip back in the dark with a pair of India rubber shoes on, to listen at their cells if anything was going on. The General says that he would almost invariably know of his presence by a certain magnetic shudder which it would produce; but for fear that this acute sensibility might sometimes fail him, he broke up small particles of coal every morning and sprinkled it before the cell door, which would always announce his coming.

Everything was now ready to begin the work. So about the latter part of October they commenced to bore. All were busy—one making a rope ladder by tearing and twisting up strips of bedtick, another making bowie knives, and another twisting up towels. They labored perseveringly for several days, and after boring through nine inches of cement, and nine thicknesses of brick placed edgewise, they began to wonder when they would reach the soft earth. Suddenly a brick fell through. What could this mean? What infernal chamber had they reached? It was immediately entered, and, to their great astonishment and joy, it proved to be an air chamber extending the whole length of the row of cells. Here was an unexpected interposition in their favor. Hitherto they had been obliged to conceal their rubbish in their bed ticks, each day burning a proportionate quantity of straw; now they had room enough for all they could dig. They at once commenced to tunnel at right angles with this air chamber, to get through the foundation; and day after day they bored, day after day the blocks of granite were removed, and still the work before them seemed interminable.

After twenty-three days of unremitting labor, and getting through a granite wall of six feet in thickness, they reached the soil. They tunnelled up for some distance, and light began to shine.—How glorious was that light. It announced the fulfillment of their labors, and if Providence would only continue its favor, they would soon be free. This was the morning of the 26th day of November, 1863. The next night, at 12 o'clock, was determined on as the hour at which they would attempt their liberty. Each moment that intervened was filled with dreadful anxiety and suspense, and each time the guard entered increased their apprehensions. The General says he had prayed for rain, but the morning of the 27th dawned bright and beautiful. The evening came, and clouds began to gather. How they prayed for them to increase. If rain should only begin, their chances of detection would be greatly lessened.—While these thoughts were passing through their minds, the keeper entered with a letter for Gen. Morgan. He opened it, and what was his surprise, and I may say wonder, to find it from a poor Irish woman of his acquaintance in Kentucky, commencing, "My dear Ginral, I feel certain you are going to try to git out of prison, but for your sake don't you try it, my dear Ginral. You will only be taken prisoner agin, and made to suffer more than you do now." The letter then went on to speak of his kindness to the poor when he lived at Lexington, and concluded by again exhorting him to trust in God and wait his time. What could this mean?—No human being on the outside had been informed of his intention to escape, and yet, just as all things were ready for him to make the attempt, here comes a letter from Winchester, Kentucky, advising him not to "try it." This letter had passed through the examining office of General Macon, and then through the hands of the lower officials. What if it should excite their suspicion and cause them to exercise an increased vigilance? Their situation, however, was desperate. Their fate could not be much worse, and they resolved to go. Nothing now remained to be done but for the General and Colonel Dick Morgan to change cells. The hour approached for them to be locked up. They changed coats, and each stood at the other's cell door with his back exposed, and pretended to be engaged in making up their beds. As the turnkey entered they "turned in" and pulled their doors shut. Six, eight, ten o'clock came.—How each pulse throbbed as they quietly awaited the approach of twelve! It came—the sentinel passed his round—all well. After waiting a few moments, to see if he intended to slip back, the signal was given—all quietly slipped down into the air chamber, first stuffing their flannel shirts and placing them in bed as they were accustomed to lie. As they moved quietly along through the dark recess to the terminus where they were to emerge from the earth, the General prepared to light a match. As the lurid glare fell upon their countenances a scene was presented which can never be forgotten. There were crouched seven brave men, who had resolved to be free. They were armed with bowie-knives made out of case-knives. Life, in their condition, was scarcely to be desired, and the moment for the desperate chance had arrived. Suppose, as they emerged from the ground, that the dog should give the alarm—they could but die.

But few moments were spent in this kind of apprehension. The hour had arrived, and yet they came. Fortunately—yes, providentially, the night had suddenly grown dark and rainy; the dogs had retired to their kennels, and the sentinels had taken refuge under shelter. The inner wall, by the aid of the rope ladder, was soon scaled, and now the outer one had to be attempted. Capt. Taylor, (who, by the way, is a nephew of old Zack,) being a very active man, by the assistance of his comrades, reached the top of the gate, and was enabled to get the rope over the wall. When the top was gained they found a rope extending all around, which the General immediately cut, as he suspected that it might lead into the warden's room. This turned out to be correct. They then entered the sentry box on the wall and changed their clothes, and let themselves down the wall. In sliding down the General skinned his hand very badly, and all were more or less bruised. Once down, they separated—Taylor and Shelton going one way, Hokersmith, Bennett, and McGee another, and Gen. M. and Capt. Hines proceeding immediately towards the depot. The General had, by paying fifteen dollars in gold, succeeded in obtaining a paper which informed him of the schedule time of the different roads. The clock struck one, and he knew by hurrying he could reach the down train for Cincinnati. He got there just as the train was moving off. He at once looked on to see if there were any soldiers on board, and espying a Federal officer, he boldly walked up and took a seat beside him. He remarked to him that, "as the night was damp and chilly, perhaps he would join him in a drink." He did so, and the party soon became very agreeable to each other. The cars in crossing the Scioto have to pass within a short distance of the Penitentiary. As they passed, the officer remarked: "There's the hotel at which Morgan and his officers are spending their leisure." "Yes," replied the General, "and I sincerely hope he will make up his mind to board there during the balance of the war, for he is a great nuisance." When the train reached Zenia it was detained by some accident more than an hour. Imagine his anxiety, as soldier after soldier would pass through the train, for fear that when the sentinel passed his round at two o'clock their absence might be discovered. The train was due in Cincinnati at six o'clock. This was the hour at which they were turned out of their cells, and of course their escape would be then discovered. In a few moments after it would be known all over the country. The train, having been detained at Zenia, was running very rapidly to make up the time. It was already past six o'clock. The General said to Captain Hines: "It is after six; if we go to the depot we are dead men. Now or never!" They went to the rear and put on the brakes. "Jump, Hines!" Off he went, and fell heels over head in the mud. Another severe turn of the brake, and the General jumped. He was more successful, and lighted on his feet. There were some soldiers near, who remarked: "What in the h—l do you mean by jumping off the cars here?" The General replied: "What in the d—l is the use of my going into town when I live here; and, besides, what business is it of yours?"

They went immediately to the river. They found a skiff, but no oars. Soon a little boy came over, and appeared to be waiting. "What are you waiting for?" said the General. "I am waiting for my load." "What is the price of a load?" "Two dollars." "Well, as we are tired and hungry, we will give you the two dollars, and you can put us over." So, over he took them. "Where does Miss —— live?" "Just a short distance from here." "Will you show me her house?" "Yes, sir." The house was reached; a fine breakfast was soon obtained, money and a horse furnished, a good woman's prayer bestowed, and off he went. From there forward through Kentucky everybody vied with each other as to who should show him the most attention, even to the negroes; and young ladies of refinement begged the honor to cook his meals. He remained in Kentucky some days, feeling perfectly safe, and sending into Louisville for many little things he wanted. Went to Bardstown and found a Federal regiment had just arrived there looking for him. Remained here and about for three or four days, and then struck out for Dixie, sometimes disguising himself as a Government cattle contractor, and buying a large lot of cattle; at other times a Quartermaster, until he got to the Tennessee river. Here he found all means of transportation destroyed, and the bank strongly guarded; but with the assistance of about thirty others, who had recognized him and joined him in spite of his remonstrances, he succeeded in making a raft, and he and Captain Hines crossed over. His escort, with heroic self sacrifice, refused to cross until he was safely over. He then hired a negro to get his horse over, paying him $20 for it. The river was so high that the horse came near drowning and after more than one hour's struggling with the stream was pulled out, so exhausted as scarcely to be able to stand. The General threw a blanket on him and commenced to walk him, when suddenly, he says, he was seized with a presentiment that he would be attacked, and remarking to Capt. Hines, "We will be attacked in twenty minutes," commenced saddling his horse. He had hardly tied his girth when "bang, bang," went the Minnie balls. He bounced his horse, and the noble animal appearing to be inspired with new vigor, bounded off like a deer up the mountain. The last he saw of his poor fellows on the opposite side, they were disappearing up the river bank, fired upon by a whole regiment of Yankees. By this time it was dark, and also raining. He knew that a perfect cordon of pickets would surround the foot of the mountain and if he remained there until morning he would be lost—So he determined to run the gauntlet at once, and commenced to descend. As he neared the foot, leading his horse, he came almost in personal contact with a picket. His first impulse was to kill him, but finding him asleep he determined to let him sleep on. He made his way to the house of a Union man that he knew lived near there, and went up and passed himself off as Captain Quartermaster of Hunt's regiment, who was on his way to Athens, Tenn., to procure supplies of sugar and coffee for the Union people of the country. The lady, who appeared to be asleep while this interview was taking place with her husband, at the mention of sugar and coffee, jumped out of bed in her night clothes, and said, "Thank God for that, for we aint seen any rale coffee up here for God knows how long!" She was so delighted at the prospect that she made up a fire and cooked them a good supper. Supper being over, the General remarked that he understood some rebels had "tried to cross the river this afternoon." "Yes," said the woman, "but our men killed some un um, and driv the rest back." "Now," says the General, "I know that, but didn't some of them get over." "Yes," was her reply, "but they are on the mountain, and can't get down without being killed, as every road is stopped up." He then said to her, "It is very important for me to get to Athens by to-morrow night, or I may lose that sugar and coffee, and I am afraid to go down any of these roads, for fear my own men will kill me."—The fear of losing that sugar and coffee brought her again to an accommodating mood, and she replied: "Why, Paul, kan't you show the Captain through our farm, that road down by the field?"—The General says, "Of course, Paul you can do it, and as the night is very cold, I will give you $10 (in gold,) to help you along." The gold, and the prospect of sugar and coffee, was too much for any poor man's nerves, and he yielded, and getting on a horse, he took them seven miles to the big road.

From this time forward he had a series of adventures and escapes, all very wonderful, until he got near another river in Tennessee, when he resolved to go up to a house and find the way. Hines went to the house, while the General stood in the road. Hearing a body of cavalry come dashing up behind him, he quietly slipped to one side of the road and it passed by without observing him. They went traveling after Hines, and, poor fellow, he has not been heard of since. How sad to think that he should either be captured or killed after so many brave efforts, not only in his own behalf, but also in that of the General, for the General says that it is owing chiefly to Hines's enterprise and skill that they made their escape.

When he arrived at the river referred to above, he tried to get over, intending to stop that night with a good Southern man on the other side. He could not get over, and had to remain at the house of a Union man. The next morning he went to the house that he had sought the night previous, and found the track of the Yankees scarcely cold. They had been there all night, expecting he would come there, and had murdered everybody who had attempted to reach the house without halting them. In pursuing this brutal course, they had killed three young men, neighbors of this gentleman, and went away leaving their dead bodies on the ground.

After he had crossed Obey's river, and got down into Middle Tennessee, he found it almost impossible to avoid recognition. At one time he passed some poor women, and one of them commenced clapping her hands and said, "Oh, I know who that is, I know who that is!" but, catching herself, she stopped short and passed on with her companions.

The General says that his escape was made entirely without the assistance from any one on the outside, and, so far as he knows, also without their knowledge of his intentions; that the announcement of his arrival at Toronto was one of those fortuitous coincidences that cannot be accounted for; that it assisted him materially, no doubt. In fact, he says that his "wife's prayers" saved him, and, as this is the most agreeable way of explaining it, he is determined to believe it.

The above account may be relied on as correct; and, although much has been left out, enough is related to stamp it as one of the most remarkable [illegible] in history.

COUNTER REVOLUTION.

The Constitution of the Confederate States ordains three departments of Government—Executive, Legislative and Judiciary.—They are co-ordinate in dignity and authority, and each in its sphere supreme as against the others. The successful attempt of one of these departments to subordinate the others would be revolution. The combination of two of them to destroy the other would be conspiracy. The Constitution would be overthrown and the liberties of the people subverted if such a procedure were tolerated. Is there no occasion to think of this? Let us see.

In our issue of yesterday, we mentioned the passage by an almost unanimous vote of the Senate, of a bill repealing the exemption of those who have placed substitutes in the service. This bill having been rushed through the House, where it originated, with most undignified if not indecent precipitancy, has now become a law by the signature of the President. Of the merits of the bill we have already spoken. We wish at this time only to make some passing comments upon the tone manifested in Congress in the debates upon this measure.—A Senator (Mr. Orr of South Carolina,) among other objections to the passage of the bill gravely questioned its legality. "If the pending bill becomes a law," said Mr. Orr, "there will be great difficulty in executing it, by reason of the decisions of the courts in several of the States. We must acquiesce in the decisions of the courts or resort to measures which he was not prepared for." A Senator from Missouri (Mr. Clark,) representing a constituency wholly beyond the action and control of our laws, replied in urging its passage, that in regard to the action of the courts, steps may and should be taken to remove the subject beyond their jurisdiction." The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) goes further: "We should not defer our legislation to consult the views of every State Judge—to ascertain whether he will overthrow it or not by his judicial decision. We have high duties to perform. Let us perform them without reference to State Judges. There was a remedy against the interference of the courts, in the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*." The vote of Congress upon this shows to what extent the provisions of the Constitution are getting to be disregarded in the Legislative branch, and how far revolutionary sentiment already prevails in that body. The strength of the popular respect for our government, and the good sense of the quiet masses may for a moment allow such declarations to pass, without disturbance. The little respect in which substitute men are held may influence a temporary acquiescence in them. But the intelligent and ardent lover of his country cannot witness such proceedings with indifference, nor will he with submission.

There is as much patriotism out of the halls of Congress as in it, and the tendency of the Legislative and Executive declarations so far this session to a subversion of the liberties of the country, and a military despotism, is already sowing the seeds of a counter revolution.—Our people claim it as their right, as the duty of the general government to insure to them, as the basis of the compact by which they have associated together, that the Confederacy is but a community of Sovereign States. They look to the Constitution as the supreme law of the Confederacy. They regard it as among the blessings for which they are indebted to their ancestry, that they transmitted to us a written Constitution. It received the plighted faith of our fathers. It is the hope of our posterity.—To argue questions outside or above it is but to assail the cause of law, of right and order. The wise men who so recently remodeled our present government may have doubted its perpetuity when they saw wreck after wreck floating on the tide of time of the short lived Republics which had preceded them. Remodeled too, after bitter experience from violations of the old chart, and at a time when clouds and darkness were hovering over us, they gave it to us and we took it, as the anchor of hope to cling to in the coming storm. We took it as our reliance, as our supreme law; and the Congress or Executive who would now throw it aside would perjure their oath to abide by it willingly in letter and spirit; to render it obedience, and to support and maintain it, and neither in conscience or conduct to ever transcend it.

Should the poison of the doctrines to which we have referred taint the reverence of our people for this fundamental chart—should the insidious councils of our representatives corrupt the very stamina of our government,—what antidote can restore it to health and honor? Should our people be brought to despise the weakness of their government, or suspect its intentions of hostility to the general welfare, the slightest irregularity, the exercise of any unauthorized power, whether by principal or subordinate officers, will be sufficient to arouse their angry clamors, or almost to make them rise in arms against it. There is a spirit of resistance in the hearts of our countrymen—They value life not by its conveniencies, but by the independence and dignity of its condition. At this moment we appeal only to the discretion of Congress before they arouse the jealous madness of our people.—*Richmond Whig*

The Madness of Congress.—The Raleigh Progress says: The present Congress is bent on fastening a military despotism on the people of these Confederate States, and the people must either submit quietly to receive the yoke, or resist the tyranny. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to the course they should pursue. Pass the bill to enroll the whole population reported in the House by the Military Committee on yesterday and a spontaneous cry will come up from every nook and corner of North Carolina for a Convention, and unless the military shall gag the last man in the State, including the Governor, the Legislature and other State officers, they will have it.

Mr. Davis has the reputation of a patriot and statesman, and as such we implore him to use his influence to arrest the madness of Congress. Pass the tyrannical bill reported by the Military Committee and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us. We may be imprisoned for this declaration, but believing before God and man, that we are doing our duty, we appeal to the President and his Congress to pause and reflect before it is too late. North Carolina cannot and will not submit to have every able bodied man conscribed and the whole State turned into a military Camp. We want to achieve our independence over the common enemy, but we are not willing to become the vassals of usurpers at home to achieve that or any other object. We speak the words of truth and soberness, because we know the sentiments of the great masses of the people in North Carolina. This State will never willingly submit to a despotism with Jefferson Davis or any one else at the head.

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE FROM CONSCRIPTION.

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That, in obedience to an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, passed and approved May 1st, 1863, in relation to exempting certain persons necessary as the State officers in addition to the State officers exempted by the act of Congress, passed October 11th, 1862; the Governor of the State having claimed and obtained the exemption of the following officers necessary to carry on the operation of the State government, viz: All Justices of the Peace, whose appointments were made previous to May 11th, 1863; County Trustees, County Solicitors, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector; Coroners, Constables, who entered into bond previous to the 11th of May, 1863, or their successors in office; one Deputy Clerk for each Court requiring it; one County Commissioner for each County, for distributing money and provisions amongst soldiers' families; agent appointed under an act of the Assembly for any duty; commissioned officers of the militia of this State, and commissioned officers of the Home Guard; Mayors and police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Fayetteville, and Goldsboro'; Counselors of State; Board Internal Improvements and Literary Board; and employees of the State government in the different Departments.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the General Assembly doth claim and exempt all the different classes of officers named in section first of this bill, in obedience to the act of Congress, approved May 1st, 1863.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

THE TRACT CAUSE.

Rev. Mr Crowder commenced the publication of Tracts the 1st of June 1861. From that period to the present, he has published and sent out 41,311,746 pages of tracts. Since Jan. 1, 1863, he has published 19,459,080 pages of tracts, 42,000 copies of the Camp Hymns, and bound up 17,150 Testaments purchased from the Confederate Bible Society in sheets.

The amount of donations sent in directly to Rev. Mr. Crowder since 1st of January last, has only been $2,745 50, for which he has sent to the army 2150 Testaments, 5000 Camp Hymns and 1,721,300 pages of Tracts.

Rev. O. J. Brent's collections amount to nearly $8,000. With this amount 5050 Testaments, 9,700 Hymn Books and 3,455,770 pages of tracts have been distributed to the army, besides paying his expenses and salary.

Rev. Isham H. Hill collected $1909 61, which sent 1200 Testaments, 2400 Hymn books and 1,365,770 pages of tracts to the army, besides paying his expenses.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that agreeably to the amount contributed to the Tract cause through the Agency, a very large amount of religious reading has been sent into the army.—*Ral. Christian Advocate.*

Cotton planting in Florida.—The Legislature of Florida passed an act to punish all persons planting and cultivating in the State of Florida over a certain quantity of land in cotton and tobacco during the continuance of the present war. This act limits the amount of cotton that may be planted to one acre to the hand, and one quarter of an acre of tobacco.

DIED:

In Davidson County, on the 9th December last, Miss MARGARET BODENHAMER, daughter of Wm. Bodenhamer, Esq., in the 36th year of her age. She was a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

New Advertisements.

Land for Sale.

AS I am about to remove, I offer for sale THREE different TRACTS of LAND.

One containing Thirty Acres, with a comfortable house and out-buildings thereon.

Another tract about half a mile distant, containing One Hundred Acres, about fifty acres in cultivation, with a good meadow of six acres, and has on it a House and Barn.

Another tract, about three-fourths of a mile distant, containing Two Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared.

I will take Confederate money or a good note.

For further particulars address,

Dr. M. D. KIMBROUGH,
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Colt for Sale.

I HAVE a young HORSE COLT for sale for Confederate money. E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, Jan. 13, 1864.

STRAYED.

A RED-SPOTTED COW, with long keen horns and a white star in her forehead, otherwise unmarked; supposed to be some 8 or 10 years old, and expected to have a calf about this time. She left the house where my family now reside, (the Jesse Atwood house) near Winston, about 2½ months ago. Any information thankfully received and trouble paid.

J. C. GOODLOE.
Jan. 14, 1864. 36-2w

Mules for Sale.

I HAVE FOUR LIKELY YOUNG MULES for sale. Also a lot of IRON and FLAX SEED. Apply soon. A. HORN.
East Bend Yadkin Co., N. C. [jan 7-6t

SALT.

THE undersigned has a lot of nice VIRGINIA SALT, sent to him by a friend, for sale.
N. L. WILLIAMS.
Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C. [jan 7-6t

N. C. State Bonds for Sale.

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., on SATURDAY the 16th inst., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, in front of my Office, SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in Bonds of the State of North Carolina.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner, Forsyth Co.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1864.

[illegible]

A NEW TWO HORSE WAGON for sale.— Corn wanted in [illegible]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. CAROLINA, Adjutant General's office, Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1863. General Orders, No. 6.

I. The following act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; Provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; Provided, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability and they shall receive the pay of their rank and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS,
Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor Vance.

R. C. GATLIN,
Dec. 24, 1863. 3w.

BANK STOCK.

CAPE FEAR AND STATE BANK STOCK to exchange for Grain. Apply at this office.

$200 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst., my negro man ALFRED. He is of a dark copper color, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, with his front teeth out, and about 38 or 40 years old. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in prison so that I can get him.

T. L. MARTIN.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., Nov. 7, 1863.
28-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1864.

Miss Frances Adkinson
E. M. Adams,
Miss S. A. Bordon,
J. R. Bodenhamer,
Wm. B[illegible],
Chas. B. Brooks,
Wm. Badger,
L. J. Crater,
Miss Jane Crouch,
" Elizabeth Cook,
" Nancy Cook, 2
Mrs. E. A. Dinman,
Miss Catharine [illegible],
" Lizzie [illegible],
" Levina Griffin.
" Phebe J Hedgecock
Wm. Howard,
Miss Phebe Leonard
David Loo[illegible],
Miss Melinda Livengood,
[illegible]
[illegible] Powers
Miss [illegible] Rabe,
" [illegible] Rane,
" Bettie J. Ransome
Mary Smith,
Mrs. S. A. Williams,
[illegible]

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

[illegible], P. M.
Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1864.

INK AND BOTTLES.

WE can now supply the people with INK. We will buy all the clean bottles, vials and [illegible]

Salem, Dec. 24, 1863.

[illegible] WANTED.

I WISH to buy all kinds of [illegible] for which I [illegible] corn, rye, hay, butter, lard, tallow, [illegible]

THOS. J. BONER.